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#SC BRIEFING

3 August 1954

PRE-ELECTION TENSION MOUNTS IN SYRIA

(not used)

I. Summary

- A. Political confusion, labor unrest and campaign violence harass weak, neutral cabinet on eve of important 20 August parliamentary elections.
- B. Possible developments: disorderly elections producing weak, coalition government; or postponement of elections; and for military intervention.
- C. Elections are important because may determine whether:
 - (1) civilians or military rule;
 - (2) Syria lines up with Iraq or Egyptian-Saudi Arabian

axis. Lining up with axis bad for Turk-Pakistani pact.

II. The Situation

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A. Political Confusion

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- 1. Major old-line parties -- Nationalist and Populist -- ineffectual:
 - a. Populists may boycott elections, allegedly because

of army interference.

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- 2. Old-line ineffectiveness throws field wide open to radicals and small parties.
 - a. Strengthens extremist Arab Socialist-Resurrectionist

 Party (ASR), led by leftist Akram Hawrani and supported

 by large military group.
 - b. Communists calling for "national front" with ASR and other "progressives."
 - c. Ex-dictator Shishakli's Arab Liberation Movement also running candidates.
 - d. Labor, emerging slowly as political force, will run some nominees.

B. Labor Uprest

- 1. General strike has just been averted but unrest continues.
- 2. Judges, demanding higher salaries, on strike; expected to be joined by lawyers, civil servants.
 - H.B. Judges vital to electoral machinery. If their strikes continues, possible postponement of elections.

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- Security, police forces, asking pay increase, reportedly ready to strike.
- C. Campaign Violence
 - 1. Armed clashes between partisans occur regularly.
 - 2. Cabinet has banned public meetings; requested firearms

 Bé temporarily handed over to government.
- D. Conclusion: Six-man nonpolitical cabinet under Prime Hinister al Ghazzi harassed.
 - Pressure groups taking advantage of cabinet weakness to achieve special demands or control of electoral machinery.
 - Judges' strike precipitated minor cabinet crisis solved by president's intervention.
 - 3. Parliament may have to be reconvened to settle strike.
- III. Expectations: Three Possibilities in order of probability:
 - A. Very weak government.
 - 1. Elections, if held, promise to be disorderly.

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- 2. Whatever the party decisions and alignments on election day, every indication Syria will get weak, probably coalition, civilian government.
- 3. Extremist, anti-Western elements alone can profit from present instability.
- B. Postponement of Elections
 - 1. Likely, if strike not settled.
 - 2. Consequently, hard to predict exact form of resulting chaos.
- C. Military Intervention
 - 1. No evidence of immediate action, but
 - 2. Syrian army has tradition of interference in politics.
 - 3. Assistant Chief of Staff Malki has strongly hinted readiness to act.
 - 4. Hawrani, of whom Malki is follower, reported few months ago planning coup before elections.

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- IV. Elections are Important Because: May Determine:
 - A. Whether civilians can run parliamentary government in Syria or whether another military dictatorship under someone like Colonel Shishakli is in the offing.
 - B. Whether preference in Syria is pro-Iraqi or pro-Egyptianand-Saudi-Arabian. If latter, as likely, balance of power in Arab world will be against Iraq-now anxious for Arab support for joining Turk-Pakistani pact.

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